

is a problem which could be discussed at considerable length. From the clinical - pathological point of view, of course, it was laid down a century ago, by Wilhelm, that it is an abnormality of cells, but you can have abnormality of cells, as you all know, in an area, or in an organ without having any disability whatsoever, and, therefore, disease, in the sense of the person who has to decide that something exists in an individual for which he has some - for which he has to receive compensation.

We, I think, or those of us who have to consider legislation from the point of view of compensation, must bear in mind two important and somewhat opposing points of view. One is that if you don't define a disease, an industrial disease, with great exactitude, or with as much exactitude as you can manage, grave injustice would be done or might be done on the one hand, to the man who suffers from the disease, such as has been the case on a large scale in South Wales, or you might, in the case of certain industries, damage the prosperity of that industry by excessive compensation being paid out, and therefore, in our concept, in South Africa, we consider pneumoconiosis, silicosis, an incapacity of some sort, a disability of some sort.

Now, the legislation of South Africa has started with the Act of 1912, when it was first thought that disease existed which was due to quartz, and at that time, two